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LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner
Third and Jefferson streets.ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot
and Southern Hotel.WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt
House.The population of Missouri, by the
census of 1890, is 2,650,471, against 2,160,-
091 in 1880, and with this increase, the
State is drifting away from bourbonism.The correspondent whose imagination
so frequently misleads him to predict
war clouds in Europe which will burst
forth in the tornado of battle is sure
that the storm is gathering in earnest
now.The report comes from Washington
that the lottery lobbyists are not as
happy as they were, a petition being
in circulation in the House asking that
the committee on rules fix a time for the
consideration of the anti-lottery bill.DEMOCRATS in the House appear to be
exceedingly anxious to have bills pro-
viding for public buildings, for the pay-
ment of bogus or, at least, doubtful war
claims, and other measures that will in-
crease the appropriations considered be-
fore anything else. They want cam-
paign thunder.The New York Herald has discovered
that Secretary Blaine is "the political
scorpion of the country," that he is "a
dear old fossil" and the "American
George III." Mr. Blaine has long been
regarded as a versatile man, but not to
such an extent as the Herald makes him.
But he never was a fossil.The Brooklyn Eagle is very sure
that financiers must have some misapprehen-
sions about the management of that city
when bonds which were snatched up at
a premium nearly two years ago now find
no purchasers. A Democratic machine is
cause sufficient for all sorts of misapprehen-
sions, and Brooklyn has a perfect one.It was happily and truthfully ob-
served at the meeting of the Bar Associa-
tion, Wednesday, that Indiana sits in the
lap of the Republic. Such a favored
State should not permit successive
financially cowardly Democratic legisla-
tures to put a first mortgage on all its
property by increasing the State debt
nearly half a million dollars a year.The Washington correspondent of the
Louisville Courier-Journal says the census
returns show unexpected gains of
population in the Southern States, and
that it is probable that they will have
proportionately as many additional Con-
gressmen as the Northern States. If
they do it will be an official endorse-
ment of political fraud. The congress-
ional representation of the South should
be cut down to an honest basis.The resignation of President Celman,
which has finally been brought about by
great pressure, is an important victory
for the Argentine Republic. It has been
evident for some time past that he was
an irritating factor of the situation, and
that his continuance in office was an ob-
stacle to a peaceful settlement of
affairs. He was incompetent, egotistical
and dishonest. His removal from office
was absolutely necessary to the restora-
tion of public confidence, and it has come
none too soon.The attention of Secretary Windom
having been called to rumors question-
ing his honest enforcement of the silver
law, he said: "The new silver law will
be executed in the utmost good faith by
this department and in the spirit in
which it was enacted. I have the friend-
liest feeling for the silver interests, and
hope to see silver go up in price, as such
a condition will be beneficial to the
whole country." He explained that the
form of his advertisement for the pur-
chase of silver was intended to protect
the government interests.The brewers, who own the larger
part of the saloons in Chicago, have re-
fused to pay the city license on the
ground that the original package de-
cision exempts them from fulfilling their
contracts with the city. If the claim is
upheld by the courts the city will be de-
prived of a large revenue. Several
papers complain that the course which
the city authorities have pursued in
agreeing to make up a case while the
saloons continue business is very weak,
and goes to furnish further evidence
that the present regime is controlled by
the saloons.The original package bill as passed by
Congress derives its importance from
the original package decision of the Su-
preme Court. The decision held that
under the Constitution Congress had ex-
clusive control of commerce between the
States, and consequently that no
State could prohibit or regulate the in-
terstate traffic in liquor. By the new
law Congress expressly concedes the
right of a State to exercise such control
in the case of liquor imported from an-

other State, thus placing this traffic on a
different footing from that of other in-
terstate commerce. The new law gives
each State supreme and unlimited con-
trol of the liquor traffic without refer-
ence to whether the liquor is manufactur-
ed within the State or imported from
another State, and in the latter case the
State control attaches the moment the
goods enter the State. The effect is to
restore State authority in this regard to
the position it held before the Supreme
Court decision, and to establish the right
of each State to adopt prohibition, high
license or local option as it may see fit.
This is good sense and ought to be good
law, though it is somewhat doubtful
whether the Supreme Court will hold it so.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

Notwithstanding the last Legislature
was confronted with an empty treasury,
an increasing debt, an inevitable deficit,
and an enormous annual interest ac-
count, it made appropriations with a
lavish hand. New offices were created
and new expenses incurred as recklessly
as if the State revenue had been ample
and its treasury overflowing. The ex-
penses of the Legislature itself were
\$125,000, an increase of \$8,000 over the
last preceding one. The cost of the
judiciary was increased from \$203,894,
in 1887, to \$222,144 in 1889, and would
have been still further increased if the
act appointing four new Democratic
Supreme Judges had not been held un-
constitutional. The expense of the State
Bureau of Statistics was increased from
\$4,000, in 1887, to \$7,799 in 1889—a reward
perhaps for its anticipated services in
furnishing ammunition for the calamity
shriekers relative to farm mortgages.

For the new State-house, "for custo-

dian's, janitors' and engineers' salaries,

for natural gas, water, illuminat-

ing, repairs for custodian and en-

gineer," there was appropriated \$22,-

170.53. Observe this includes "re-

pairs for custodian and engineer."

This law created nearly thirty salaried

positions, and in order to make sure

that all of them should be filled by

Democrats, the appointment of the cus-

todian was conferred on the then State

Statistician and State Geologist, both

Democrats, and the custodian was to

appoint the others. The list is as fol-

lows:

	Per Annum.
Custodian.....	\$1,500
Assistant custodian.....	900
Fifty janitors, \$30 per month.....	9,000
Two day watchmen, \$50 per month.....	1,200
One night watchman, \$50 per month.....	600
Engineer.....	1,500
Six assistant engineers, \$75 per month.....	5,400
Elevator boy, \$40 per month.....	480
Total.....	\$20,680

Out of the total appropriation of \$24,-

984 there was paid during the year, for

natural gas, \$1,350; for water, \$1,459.12,

and for illuminating gas, \$2,363.77. The

rest went for salaries to this small army

of Democratic placemen. And be it re-

membered that these salaries and in-

creased expenses were to be paid with

money borrowed on top of a debt that

is increasing at the rate of \$400,000 a

year.

IN THE INTEREST OF AMERICAN CATTLE-
RAISERS.

There is reason to believe that the

valuable results already accomplished

by this administration will soon be fol-

lowed by another of great importance to

agricultural interests. We refer to the

probable removal of British restrictions

on the importation of American cattle.

For some years past the British govern-

ment has enforced a regulation requir-

ing all live cattle imported from the

United States to be slaughtered on the

docks within a period of ten days after

they are landed. This regulation was

made several years ago, when there was

some pleuro-pneumonia among Ameri-

can cattle, and consequently some

ground for it. Since then, however,

very stringent measures have been

adopted for eradicating the disease, and

for some time past there have only been

a few sporadic cases. At present the

disease has no footing in this country,

and with our present knowledge and

vigorous methods of treatment is not

likely to get any. The British regula-

tion, however, is still in force. The

requirement that all American cattle

shall be slaughtered on the docks within

ten days after arrival prevents the

American owner from holding them un-

til they can recover from the bad effects

of the voyage and until the market is

in the best condition for selling. In other

words, he is compelled to sell at a great

disadvantage. Canadian cattle, which

are allowed to enter England without

any restrictions, are said to yield the

shipper from \$10 to \$15 per head more

than can be realized from the same grade

of cattle shipped from the United States.

The effect of this difference in returns

is very marked, both upon foreign

cattle trade and upon the market

value of cattle in the United

States, the loss thus inflicted

on the shipper being communicated to

the home dealer and finally to the

farmer. If the shipper were able to

secure \$10 or \$15 per head more for an-

imals upon their landing in a British

port, it would stimulate the foreign

trade and increase the price in this country

very materially. It is also claimed

that the removal of the English restric-

tions would enable American shippers

to send a kind of cattle which now can-

not be exported at all to that country,

viz: thin steers, or feeders, as they are

called. The supply of these in this

country is very great, and the surplus

tends to keep down the price not only of

beef cattle but of all meat-producing

animals. The opening of the British

market to this kind of cattle and their

introduction on English farms for fat-

tening purposes would prove a great re-

lief to the American market.

For some time past the Secretary of

Agriculture, under general directions

from the President, has been giving his

attention to this subject and endeavor-

ing to bring about a removal of the

British restrictions. The first point of

difficulty was to convince the British

authorities that pleuro-pneumonia had

been completely stamped out in this

country and that there was no longer

any reasonable ground for the restric-

tion. The correspondence on this

subject, conducted through the State

Department, finally led to the

English authorities consenting to
allow this government to send over
experts who could see the cat-
tle landed, and who could examine them
themselves. Accordingly, the Secretary
of Agriculture has sent a commission of
four expert veterinarians, headed by Dr.
Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal
Industry, who will be stationed one each
at the ports of London, Liverpool and
Glasgow. These experts will carefully
inspect, in the presence of British offi-
cials, every cargo of American cattle
arriving out, and it is expected they will
be able to show that the cattle are en-
tirely free from any trace of pleuro-
pneumonia. With this fact established,
it is believed the British restrictions
will be removed. This is the more prob-
able since public sentiment in that
country is undergoing a change in re-
gard to the exclusion of American cat-
tle. In fact, there has been a formal
demand made by the stock-feeders of
England for a modification or removal
of the present restrictions. If the ef-
forts of the Secretary of Agriculture in
this direction prove successful it will
add another to the list of important re-
sults accomplished by this administration.

FIRST FOR FREE WHISKY.

The House last responded to the de-
mand for selling liquor that beats the original
package plan. He owns a farm portions
of which lie in three counties that corner
together, all of which forbid the sale of
liquor without license. When his patrons
come to make a purchase they are blind-
folded and given the command: "For-
ward march, side-step to the right, then
side-step to the left, and then to the
rear, by the right flank," etc. The cus-
tomer is then asked what county he is
in, and being unable to answer he is
asked the quantity wanted, and the
money handed over. The customer is
led back to where he began the march,
and the blindfold taken off. The result
is they never know in what county the
purchase was made, and are no good as
witnesses. The seller is bomb-proof
against indictments.

THE Farmers' Alliance of Louisiana
has taken strong ground against the lot-
tery. The president of the order, in his
annual address to the State convention
at Baton Rouge, said:
I recommend that you dedicate a page in
your record book to the honor of our broth-
ers who, as members of the Legislature,
vote in accordance with your wishes
against submitting to a popular vote the
question of rechartering the lottery, and
that you instruct your secretary to inscribe
thereon their names and a fitting testimonial
of their virtues. I further recommend that
you expel from the order those members
who have disobeyed your instructions on
this vital question, the State, party and
subordinate unions, respectively, dealing
with them as they deserve.

The recommendation was unanimously

adopted by a rising vote.

In February, 1890, Samuel J. Randall,

from the House committee on rules, re-

ported a rule for the consideration of
the bill which repealed the tobacco tax,
which provided that when the consider-
ation of the bill had been begun no dil-
atory motion, whatever, should be in-
terposed by the Speaker. This preced-
ent is commended to those agitated
persons who are prattling about the tyran-

ny of Speaker Reed.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Empress of Germany is the possessor
of an ungovernable temper, and her out-
bursts at times are said to be exceedingly
humiliating to her friends.

MRS. EDISON, the great electrician's wife,
is a woman of twenty-four, whose graceful
figure is a trifle above the average height.
She has brown hair, hazel eyes, a fine
olive complexion and is an unusually pretty
woman.

PROFESSOR JEWETT recently lectured in
Westminster Abbey on Robert Browning.
He called the poet one of the most original
thinkers of his generation, and said that
his poetry was not a relation to things, but
other poet. As he himself said, "I have no
connection with any other establishment."

On the New York & New England rail-
road is a car window which is constructed
on sensible principles. The upper sash is
half window and half ventilating. This
can be pulled down, and with the lower
sash shut, one can secure ventilation with-
out having the wind blow into one's ear
or down one's neck, and the netting keeps out
the sun.

LADY GRANBY, one of the acknowledged
beauties of London and the future Duchess
of Rutland, is described by a recent Lon-
don letter-writer as "this tall and will-
ow-shaped figure, the head of a Greek
terrapin, the eyes of a startled fawn and
the complexion of a tea rose, who moves
forward with a touch of disdain on her
well-cut lips and a haughty turn of the
slim, statuesque throat."

MADELINE LEMARE, who is one of the
most successful and distinguished of mod-
ern French artists, has beauty as well as
talent. She is a tall brunet with charm-
ing manners, soft dark eyes, and a sweet
and intellectual face. When only fifteen
years old she exhibited at the Salon a por-
trait of her grandfather. It was won-
derfully good, and with it her portrait
taken a prize had not the jury thought that
the author of this picture was too young.

LADY MONCKTON and Miss Frith, daugh-
ters of W. P. Frith, R.A., are about to join
the army. Lady Frith is a keen sports-
man and will shortly embark in business as a decorator
and art furnisher. Lady Monckton will
superintend affairs as far as her future the-
atrical engagements will permit. Miss
Frith will continue to conduct the
Ladies' Work Guild, which has for some
time past outgrown her rooms in Ken-
sington, London.

JUDITH, the quotations in Mr. Stan-
ley's new book, his favorite reading during
the Emin expedition was in the Bible and
Tennyson. Before turning in for the night,
he tells us, he always read the Bible; and
it appears that he read the book through
twice from beginning to end. Next to the
Bible, Mr. Stanley quotes oftentimes from
Tennyson—not always quite correctly, by
the bye. Browning figures in Stanley's
work. He tells us that he read a well-
quoted epilogue to "Asolunda" does duty
once more at the end of "Darkest Africa."

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the venerable
Vice-president of the United States, shows
no falling off in his activity with his ad-
vancing years. He is constantly going
forth from his home at Bangor to attend
public gatherings in the neighboring towns.
A few days ago he went to a Grand Army
reception at Calais and was welcomed in
the arms of the ladies. In his remarks
Hamlin said he was more proud of his mem-
bership in the Grand Army than of any
other office he had ever held. He has
promised to attend the encampment at Bos-
ton next week.

TRoubles have told terribly upon Queen
Natalie of Servia. Her once placid coun-
tenance is now deeply furrowed with
wrinkles. In two years she has aged
twenty. It is said that she suffers from
want of sleep, and has recourse to opiates.
Her husband, King Peter, is a strong man,
and the wreck of her former self is all that
is left to tell the tale of her life, even
though it be to give the enigma of her
individuality. She is the personification
of a political riddle, in the solving of
which a nation is rendered wretched, a
queen outraged and a mother disconsolate.

CLAYTON VS. BRECKINRIDGE

The Reasons of the House Elections Com-
mittee for Declaring a Vacancy.A Story of Lawlessness, Blood and Murder That
Should Cause Every Patriotic Lover of His
Country to Blush with Shame.

The report of the committee on elections
in the contested case of Clayton vs. Breck-
inridge, of the Second Arkansas district,
which has been submitted to the House, is
a document which should be read by every
intelligent and candid voter. The facts are
well known. Col. John M. Clayton became
the Republican candidate against C. R.
Breckinridge. He made a vigorous canvass,
which, in view of the fact that Norwood,
the faction candidate for Governor, had
run 3,002 votes ahead of Eagle in the con-
gressional district, made the outlook for
Breckinridge very doubtful, and his hench-
men resolved upon desperate measures.
Everything was against Clayton, but
when the returns were counted the
seat was accorded to Breckinridge.

Clayton gave notice of contest, and
while he was taking testimony at Plum-
merville, where a ballot-box containing
a large majority for him had been
stolen, was assassinated. In the Septem-
ber election there had been frauds and ir-
regularities in Conway county, in which is
Plummerville. One Stowers, who had re-
cently come from Mississippi, organized
and armed a company of Democrats, who
gave out that it was to be used in the in-
terest of a fair election. The colored vot-
ers, fearing that the arming and load of
fixed ammunition meant murder, did not
vote freely. The night of the election an
attempt was made to steal the ballot-box,
which seemed unnecessary, as the votes
were counted by Democrats, who refused
to have any Republicans present. The
Democrats carried the county and secured
the election of one Shelby for sheriff, who
entered upon his duties before the Novem-
ber election. He appointed a number of
deputies in Plummerville, one of whom
was the man who attempted to steal the
ballot-box in September. When the elec-
tion came the Republican judges, who
had been appointed in accordance with the
law, were ousted by these deputies. The
report says:

The purpose and character of the deputy
sheriffs at once became manifest. They took
the matter in hand and prevented the Re-
publican judges from exercising their rights.
The election was, therefore, held by three Democratic
judges and two Democratic clerks. These De-
mocratic deputy sheriffs, though pretending
to take part in the unlawful eviction of the Re-
publican judges, were all absent when needed
in the evening to watch the polls. The dis-
appearance of the deputies before the elec-
tion was, therefore, held by three Democratic
judges and two Democratic clerks. These De-
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